

COUNTRY Polish-occupied Germany

TOPIC Military Information from Stolp

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2325X1X ALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X1C

DATE OF CONTENT prior to 20 November 1950

25X1 DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 6 July 195125X1A REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to 20 November 1950, a barracks installation occupied by Polish troops was situated about 800 meters off the eastern perimeter of Stolp (P 55/N 08) on the north side of the road to Gumbin (P 55/N 08). It consisted of about 9 three-story brick buildings, each of 30 to 40 x 10 meters, and of an unidentified number of surrounding buildings. (1)
2. The western sector of the installation was occupied by a Polish tank unit. The troops wore blue-grey uniforms buttoned to the neck when on duty. The dress uniform was worn with open collar, black tie, and either a grey shirt by privates or a white shirt by officers and NCOs. Soldiers wearing dark and red collar patches were also seen in Stolp. At one time 30 tanks left the installation, but usually only 18 to 25 were noted. They were accompanied by two trucks carrying troops. (2)
3. A Polish infantry unit composed of young troops, probably recruits, and older personnel, all wearing khaki uniforms, was quartered in the eastern sector of the installation. Polish residents stated that the personnel of the unit changed rather often. Units numbering up to 50 unarmed troops were seen leaving the barracks installation for the railroad station. Some time later, other soldiers, also unarmed, arrived at the installation. The only arms seen with these troops were infantry weapons. Combat practice and close order drill by about 150 to 200 EM were often observed at the training field, 3 x 2 km south of the road to Gumbin. Another small drill ground was just east of the barracks installation, where 50 to 60 EM were regularly seen at close-combat training and aiming practice. (3)
4. In September 1950, a large range was observed in the woods south of the village of St. Georg and east of the road leading south. There was continuous firing of pistols, rifles, and machine guns; hand grenades were thrown.

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5. two more barracks installations were in Stolp; however, he knew no details. There were no Soviet units in or around Stolp except a Soviet administrative office which was responsible for several estates, including Gumbin and Vessin, about 2.5 km northeast of Gumbin. These estates were still under Soviet administration in November 1950. (4)

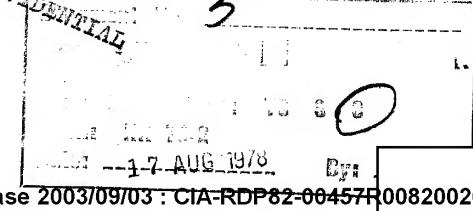
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6. The former Lessingschule (Lessing School) on the northern perimeter of Stolp, just east of the Stolpe River, was occupied to capacity by Polish troops who wore grey-blue uniforms. The school was a three or four-story brick building, about 70 meters long. Another multi-story stone building, about 50 meter in length, also belonged to the installation, which included a large square and was surrounded by a wire fence. EM about 20 years old as well as older married soldiers were seen. Small units of about 50 EM, carrying submachine guns and rifles, repeatedly left the installation toward the stadium for training. No heavy weapons were seen. A four-story square building south of the Lessingschule was known as the officers' school by Polish residents.

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[REDACTED] the installation housed officer students between 20 and 30 years of age, who wore grey-blue uniforms and had two silver strips, about 5 mm wide, on their sleeves. Some of the students were married. All weapons seen were light infantry arms. (5)

7. The UB (Security Police) headquarters was east of, and opposite, the officers' school. Its members wore grey-green uniforms. The MO (Militia) headquarters was about 400 meters east of the railroad station on the south side of the main street running east from the railroad station.

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8. [REDACTED] the Soviets had two depots near the railroad station, the purpose of which was not known.

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[REDACTED] Comments.

(1) The barracks installation mentioned in the present report is not the Mackensen or Jaeger Kaserne which is also on the north side of the road to Gumbin, but nearer to Stolp.
 (2) A tank unit was previously reported [REDACTED]. The unit possibly is the 9th Tank Regt which was previously stationed in Stettin and was allegedly observed in Stolp in November 1942.
 (3) An infantry unit was also reported [REDACTED] in the same installation. [REDACTED]. The continuous change of personnel indicates that the troops may belong to a training unit.
 (4) A Soviet headquarters was previously reported at the Bluecher Kaserne, which possibly was the administrative office for the Soviet estates mentioned in the present report.
 (5) The two buildings definitely belong to the MO training center in Stolp, where both officers and personnel of the entire Polish MO receive training. See [REDACTED]

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